

Mass. Training Schools.
Annual report.

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ANNUAL REPORT
of the
TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS
TRAINING SCHOOLS
for the
Year ending June 30, 1947

DIVISION
OF
JUVENILE TRAINING
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

Division of Juvenile Training
Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools

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Robert T. Grey, Superintendent, Industrial School for Boys
Miss Elizabeth Bode, Superintendent, Industrial School
for Girls
John F. McSweeney, Supervisor, Boys Division
Miss Edith Hebblethwaite, Supervisor, Girls Division

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MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS

The Trustees of the Massachusetts Training Schools have the "management, government, and care" of the Lyman School for Boys, the Industrial School for Boys and the Industrial School for Girls. All commitments to the schools are made during minority. Upon completion of a course of training at the schools, supervision on parole is exercised by either the Boys or Girls Division whose offices are at 41 Mt. Vernon St., Boston. An Honorable Discharge may be granted by the Board of Trustees to any boy or girl whose meritorious conduct is worthy and deserving of it.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Established 1846

Westborough, Mass.

An open institution, organized on the cottage system for boys under fifteen years of age at the time of commitment. Emphasis is placed on a continuation of academic training supplemented by the acquisition of tool skills.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Established 1908

Shirley, Mass.

An open institution organized on the cottage system for boys from fifteen to eighteen years of age at the time of commitment. Academic and industrial training is given, the emphasis being placed on the practical teaching of trades and the acquisition of sound work habits.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Established 1854

Lancaster, Mass.

An open institution organized on the cottage system for girls under seventeen years of age at the time of commitment. Academic and industrial training is given, the emphasis being placed on training in the domestic arts.

BOYS DIVISION

41 Mt. Vernon Street

Boston, Mass.

Upon parole from either the Lyman School for Boys or the Industrial School for Boys, all boys are under the supervision of the Boys Division. The Commonwealth is divided into districts, each supervised by a Visitor. Central control of the districts is exercised by the Supervisor, Boys Division, 41 Mt. Vernon St. Boston, Mass.

GIRLS DIVISION

41 Mt. Vernon Street

Boston, Mass.

When their course of training has been completed at the Industrial School for Girls, all girls are supervised by the Girls Division. A staff of Social Workers provide for the continuance of training begun at the school besides giving counseling and mature judgement to current problems.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

The Powers and Duties of the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools are defined by statutes appearing in Chapter 18, sections 11 to 16 inclusive, and in Chapter 120 of the General Laws Tercentenary Edition, in their by-laws approved by the Governor and Council and in special orders and instructions by votes of the Trustees

ANNUAL REPORT

Changes in the Board

Mr. William H. Ohrenberger was appointed a Trustee by Governor Maurice J. Tobin on November 11, 1946 to succeed Mr. John J. Smith whose term expired.

Meetings of the Board

During the year 1947 the Board has held 11 regular meetings in addition to the 35 meetings of the various committees. The parole committees of the three schools considered 1567 cases involving parole of boys and girls. The commitment of all boys and girls is to the supervision of the Trustees until they are 21 years of age, or are discharged.

Visits of Trustees to the Schools

There have been 109 separate visits made to the three schools by members of the Board of Trustees during the past year. In addition to these visits by the Trustees the Director and Executive Secretary of the Board and his Assistant have visited the schools 86 times during the year.

Commitments

Table 1. Commitments to the three schools each year for the past three years ending June 30, 1947.

See Table 3.

Table 2.- Daily average number of inmates in each school for the three years ending June 30, 1947; the normal capacity of each school, and the number of inmates in the school on June 30, 1947.

	Daily Average Number of Inmates			Normal Capacity	Number in School June 30, 1947
	1945	1946	1947		
Lyman School for Boys	321	339	312	393	309
Industrial School for Boys	217	253	208	319	208
Industrial School for Girls	288	269	198	252	174

Table 3.--Commitments to the three schools each year for the ten years ending June 30, 1947

	Lyman School for Boys	Ind. School for Boys	Ind. School for Girls	Total
1938 Year ending Nov.30	227	327	135	689
1939	219	294	127	640
1940	226	287	114	627
1941	195	262	152	609
1942	310	344	189	843
1943 Seven months' period	191	203	107	501
1944 Year ending June 30	331	348	189	868
1945	285	338	146	769
1946	295	345	141	781
1947	221	259	142	622
Totals	2500	3007	1442	6949

Total Number in Care of Board

Table 4.--Number of children in care of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools on June 30, 1947

	In the Schools	On Parole	Total
Lyman School for Boys	309	726	1035
Industrial School for Boys.....	208	390	598
Industrial School for Girls.....	174	494	668
Total	691	1610	2301

PAROLE OF BOYS AND GIRLS

Boys and girls may be paroled from the training schools at the discretion of the Board of Trustees. Application for parole may be made, either in person or by letter, to the Director of the Division of Juvenile Training. Each application is given careful consideration and such action is taken as seems for the best interests of the particular boy or girl.

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY

The average length of stay at each of the training schools for 1946 and 1947 is shown by the following figures:

	1946	1947
Lyman School for Boys	7.1 months	8.04 months
Industrial School for Boys	10.3 months	9.8 months
Industrial School for Girls	18.0 months	15.1 months

Table 38 shows that a number of girls have remained in the Industrial School for Girls a considerably longer time than the average given. The length of stay for the longer periods usually is due to the need for prolonged care and treatment because of physical or mental condition.

HONORABLE DISCHARGES

During the year the Trustees granted 414 honorable discharges to boys and girls who were under the supervision of the Boys and Girls Divisions.

The number of boys who, in the opinion of the Trustees had established themselves in the community and were getting along so well that they no longer needed the friendly supervision of the visiting branch, and therefore were granted honorable discharges, totaled 295. The number of girls who, in the opinion of the Trustees, had shown that they no longer needed such supervision and therefore were granted honorable discharges, totaled 119.

LEGISLATION

The following legislation was recommended by the Trustees:

1. An act authorizing the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools to sell certain property of the Commonwealth in the Town of Berlin.

The General Court in 1896 enacted legislation authorizing the purchase of the so-called Flagg Farm in the Town of Berlin to be used as a part of the Lyman School for Boys. This property was used for the housing of younger boys committed to the Lyman School. Because of the difficulties in administering a unit eight miles from the main school and in operating satisfactorily a complete program for boys in this unit separated from the facilities for education, vocational training and recreation available in the main school, and because of the changing policies and practices in the care and training of delinquent boys, the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools feel that the Berlin property is not of sufficient value to the Lyman School for Boys to operate and maintain at its present high cost.

2. An act authorizing transfers by the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools to the Department of Mental Health.

It is the opinion of the Board of Trustees of the Massachusetts Training Schools that the training of feeble-minded children in the schools under its control has hampered and is hampering the development of a proper program for the training of the delinquent child of normal mentality. Further, it would seem that the training and care of the feeble-minded delinquent requires a long time specialized program and should be conducted under the same auspices as the feeble-minded child who is not delinquent.

3. An act authorizing the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools to establish, maintain and supervise a reception center for the classification and treatment of delinquent children.

The purpose of a reception center under the care and management of the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools shall be to receive, study and classify delinquent children committed to it, and after

examination and study to make proper disposition of each case based on the particular needs and abilities of the individual child and the facilities available within the Commonwealth for his proper care and training.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WESTBOROUGH

Charles A. DuBois, Superintendent

The entire program of the Lyman School for Boys was carried through in the year 1946-1947 more satisfactorily than in any other of my twelve year period of administration. This pleasing record was traceable principally to better functioning of personnel in all departments plus a decrease of 36% in the number of commitments over that of the year 1943-1944. The number of commitments for the past year was approximately the average for the five year period preceding the war. As a consequence of the decrease in the number and rate of commitments we were able to devote more time and attention to each boy's needs and to increase the average length of his training period in the school.

The problem of securing the services of adequate personnel replacements was an extremely difficult one to solve, particularly in the cottage personnel department. It has been difficult always to employ the proper type of couples to staff our cottages adequately. The termination of the war has not alleviated this situation as yet.

We feel constantly the need of more trained personnel to serve in administrative, supervisory and guidance capacities. The addition to the staff of a Director of Education, Supervisor of Cottage Life, and at least four trained Guidance Counsellors would improve the effectiveness of our services to boys immeasurably. An able Director of Education and a capable Supervisor of Cottage Life could carry on effective in-service training courses for other staff members and provide the necessary follow-up supervision of the vital contacts between staff members and boys in their various duties and relationships throughout the school.

We believe that excellent work is being done at Lyman School in diagnosing mental problems; in determining boys' needs and providing treatment for physical defects and disorders; in furnishing food and clean living quarters; in classroom instruction and recreational activities. We know, on the other hand, that we lack the staff members and facilities to handle effectively essential programs for abnormal personalities of which our population is largely composed. Our psychologist points out in her report the abnormally high percentages of feeble-minded individuals, of those possessing borderline intelligence, psychopaths and sexual deviates, all of whom demand special types of education if permanent personality changes are to be effected. In this connection, we must bear in mind that no one has sufficient wisdom to predict that any type of handling of these special problems, even the most ideal, will assure desired results in rehabilitating abnormal personalities. This fact, however, does not excuse us from doing as well as we know how in attempting improvement and emphasizes our dire need of adequate staff and facilities to undertake such a specialized objective.

The addition to our equipment of a sixteen millimeter sound projector provided the opportunity to set up a helpful audio-visual educational program. Such a program is especially valuable in our type of school. The machine was used also to some extent for recreational purposes. There are many films available today in both

fields free of charge or at little expense which can be used to advantage in our program. The cost of the machine was defrayed by money from the income of the Lyman Fund. The same source provided us a Magnavox combination radio and record player and a full equipment of playground apparatus. The Magnavox enabled us to enrich our cultural program to a great extent. It was used in the library for appropriate radio programs, for playing records designed for use in teaching music appreciation and for enriching patriotic programs. Records were purchased with money from the same fund. The subject of the value of adequate playground apparatus in a boys school needs no enlargement. The regular maintenance appropriation of State funds has never been sufficiently large to cover the cost of such equipment, essential as it is in this modern era.

The physical plant was maintained in fairly good condition with the exception of the portion located in Berlin. Funds appropriated for repairs were entirely inadequate to maintain buildings and equipment in the main plant satisfactorily and obviously precluded any possibility of spending any money to repair presently unused buildings such as those in Berlin. The Legislature was requested to authorize the sale of the Berlin property since it has no apparent value in our program present or future. The request was laid over to the next session of the Legislature, which will result in further deterioration of the property and consequent loss to the Commonwealth as a whole. Retaining this property needlessly is a source of real annoyance to the residents of Berlin who want to see the property used to good advantage or sold to a private owner thereby increasing the Town's taxable property.

The rear of Gables Cottage was damaged by fire on March 6th. This wooden structure had not been used to house boys for a number of years. The building was constructed originally in 1887 for a chapel and later was remodeled and used as a cottage, housing staff members and boys. Permission was obtained from the Commission on Administration and Finance to raze the building, salvaging materials for use in repairing other buildings in the plant.

The usual farm projects were carried out as well as possible without interfering with the rest of the school's essential activities. Unfavorable weather conditions throughout the year affected crop yields on our farm, as they did on all farms in our immediate locality. These conditions included late frosts, excessive rainfall at inopportune times and blight which ruined a large tomato crop and severely reduced the potato yield. Seventy five to one hundred tons of clover mixed hay were ruined by extended periods of rainy weather during the haying season. Encouraging progress was made in improving the dairy herd. In spite of unfavorable conditions, adequate supplies of milk, pork, pork products, and garden vegetables were produced. Surplus garden products were canned for later consumption. The poultry plant produced normal quantities of chickens and fresh eggs. In addition to farm production, the general condition of pastures, fields and orchards was improved.

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During the year I had various opportunities for comparison of the work being done at the Lyman School for Boys with that of similar institutions throughout the United States, Canada and England. These opportunities were afforded through exchange of reports, correspondence and through conversation with other superintendents at the National Conference of Training School Superintendents. As a consequence of this comparison, it is my conviction that there are very few training schools in this country or any other which are undertaking with limited facilities and personnel such a complete program as ours in training delinquent boys of all types, committed on a chronological basis only.

Report of the Psychologist

Bessie Pazeian, Psychologist

The psychologist interviewed all boys on the day of their admission and approximately a month later. A study of each case was made through personal interviews, histories from outside agencies, clinics and hospitals, home investigations and school records. These records were assembled and presented at a weekly classification conference where vocational, academic and therapeutic recommendations were made. In so far as possible, psychometric schedules were administered with a view to optimum academic placement. At the time of the release of boys to the Boston district a history of his academic achievement, together with a record of his health and test results, was sent to the Bureau of Vocational Adjustment in Boston which transferred this information to all schools within the compass of the Boston School Department. This year, a like program was instituted for all of the schools within the Springfield area. In every instance where the psychologist felt that transfer to other institutions was necessary, or when it was felt that observation in a State Hospital was indicated, summaries of cases with recommendations were presented at the monthly meeting of the trustees for such action as they deemed wise. Abstracts were sent to other institutions on boys released for treatment and on parolees.

Boys came to the psychologist with a wide range of problems. Again it was noticed that boys who had been committed from foster homes made the most frequent visits. In their cases the motivating factor was the need for the association with someone who had a genuine interest in them as personalities, their particular problem losing ground as against this greater desire. Others came to discuss their fears, their inability to adjust to other boys, their night terrors, bed-wetting, somatic complaints and their feeling of mistreatment by the world in general.

The psychologist accompanied boys to the Monson State Hospital for electroencephalograms and also to the Out-Patient Department of the Walter E. Fernald and Wrentham State Schools where neurological, psychiatric and psychometric studies were given preliminary to commitment to these institutions.

Throughout the year three independent studies were made for the purposes of further analysis.

The first was a record of psychiatric observation on releases who had court records for sex offenses. This study was made in an attempt to discover to what extent these delinquents had been given special treatment. Results indicated that psychiatric observation had been given for over 80% of the boys who had a record of some sort of sex offense.

The second was a study of the number of boys in the current population eligible for commitment to institutions for the feeble-minded. As of December 1946, at which time the current population was approximately 300, fifty boys were diagnosed as feeble-minded. Applications for most of this number had been placed on file at institutions which were too overcrowded to take new commitments. It is of interest to note that this indicated a 17% feeble-minded population which is strikingly high for a heterogeneous group.

The third was a study of sex offenders and the nature of the sex offense. The purpose of this study was to determine whether any correlation existed between chronological age and intelligence and the nature of the sex offense. No significant correlation was found.

Ninety-six boys were examined by the psychologist at the Lyman School for Boys. The following tests were administered:

Stanford-Binet
 New Stanford, Form M
 Otis-Intermediate, Form A
 School Test
 Cowan Adolescent Personality Schedule
 Wechsler-Bellevue
 Thematic Apperception

Intelligence Quotients ranged from 47 to 123. The median I.Q. was 80. Rates were grouped as follows: Superior 2%, High Average 1%, Average 21%, Low Average 29%, Borderline 23%, Feeble-minded 24%. In as much as intelligence tests were specifically administered in the cases where there was a special problem, we do not feel that this is a representative grouping of our population as a whole. Because of the emphasis on special cases it is very possible that the upper intelligence bracket of the group was not tested as frequently as the mentally retarded element of the population. This accounts, in great part, for the very high feeble-minded percentage in this grouping.

Although we feel that during the past year a great deal of our emphasis has been placed on a few special groups to the exclusion of the more normal elements in the population, such emphasis has been of great value. Current studies of personality disorders with particular stress on the psychopathic personality are doing much to eliminate the haphazard treatment which is now being administered to this group. Only until such time as the aberrant personality can be studied on a purely scientific basis can we hope to deal effectively with this group. We feel that we are gradually approaching this level even though the unpredictable nature of the psychopath per se often proves a marked deterrent to progress.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS
Walter F. Mahoney, M.D.

The following report of the Physician for the year ending June 30, 1947, is respectfully submitted.

The following is a summary of the work done at the infirmary during the year:

Number of visits by physician, 372
 Number of cases treated at infirmary, out-patients, 16,488
 Number of cases admitted to infirmary, ward patients, 364
 Number of different patients treated, out-patients, 2,357
 Number of different patients treated, ward patients, 364
 Average number of patients in infirmary daily, 6
 Average number of out-patients in infirmary daily, 46
 Largest number treated in one day, out-patients, 75
 Largest number treated in one day, ward patients, 13
 Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients, 18
 Smallest number treated in one day, ward patients, 1
 Number of new inmates examined by physician, 212
 Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving the school, 371
 Number of inmates returned examined by physician, 233
 Number of inmates taken for treatment to other hospitals:
 Massachusetts General Hospital, 114
 Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, 14
 X-ray, Westboro State Hospital, 23
 T. B. Clinic, Worcester, 10
 Worcester City Hospital, 3
 Number of inmates given diphtheria immunization, 208
 Number of operations performed for removal of tonsils and adenoids, 13
 Number of inmates whose vision was tested, 58
 Number of inmates given glasses, 41
 Number of inmates given tetanus immunization, 46
 Number of inmates whose eyes were treated, 68
 Number of inmates whose ears were treated, 136
 Number of inmates whose nose and throat were treated, 241
 Number of inmates treated for furunculosis, 139
 Number of inmates treated for poison ivy, 15
 Number of inmates treated for scabies, 13
 Number of inmates treated for scarlet fever, 10

Beginning October, 1946 all new boys were given Wasserman tests on entering. We had ten cases of scarlet fever (no complications); one mastoid operation in May, 1947; one eye operation for strabismus in April; one hernia operation in September. Two cases of frozen feet in January were referred to Worcester City Hospital, and one appendix operation in February to Worcester City Hospital.

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Report of Dental Work performed by Harold B. Cushing, D.M.D

The following is a report of the year's work, giving the kind and number of operations:

Amalgam fillings	502
Copper cement	396
Porcelain fillings	362
Extractions	382
Treatments	356
Prophylaxis	461

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS
Lyman School for Boys

Table 5 - Number received at and leaving Lyman School for Boys during year
ending June 30, 1947

Boys in Lyman School June 30, 1946.		305
Committed during the year	203	
Recommitted during the year	11	
Transfers from Shirley.	7	
Returned by order of Superintendent of Boys Visiting Branch	117	
Returned upon recommendation or request of court.	154	
Returned for relocation in foster home or employment.	31	
Returned for medical care or treatment.	13	
Returned from absence without leave	111	
Returned from hospitals	26	
Returned from leave of absence.	17	
Returned from court	15	
Returned from State Hospital (Westboro)	5	
Returned from Boston Psychopathic Hospital.	0	
Returned from Metropolitan State Hospital	21	733
		<u>*1038</u>
Paroled to parents and relatives.	346	
Paroled to others than relatives.	45	
Boarded in foster homes	74	
Absent without leave.	113	
Transferred to Industrial School for Boys, Shirley, Mass.	31	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory, Concord, Mass.. . . .	7	
Granted leave of absence.	17	
Released to court on habeas	16	
Released to court and did not return.	7	
Released to court and committed to Wrentham State School.	6	
Released to court and committed to Belchertown State School	5	
Released to court and committed to W. E. Fernald School	1	
Released to hospitals	25	
Discharged as unfit subject	6	
Released to Westboro State Hospital	4	
Released to Metropolitan State Hospital	26	729

Remaining in Lyman School for Boys June 30, 1947

309

*This represents 533 individuals

Table 6 - Commitments to Lyman School for Boys from the several counties during year ending June 30, 1947, and previously.

Counties	Year Ending June 30, 1947	Previously	Totals
Barnstable	4	159	163
Berkshire.	9	551	560
Bristol.	20	1,914	1,934
Dukes.		35	35
Essex.	13	2,708	2,708
Franklin	4	173	177
Hampden.	21	1,508	1,579
Hampshire.		301	301
Middlesex.	40	3,953	3,993
Nantucket.		34	34
Norfolk.	3	947	950
Plymouth	10	541	551
Suffolk.	77	4,799	4,876
Worcester.	20	2,053	2,073
	221	19,676	19,897

Table 7 - Nativity of parents of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Fathers born in United States. . .	22	27	15	18	26	22	23	27	27	13
Mothers born in United States. . .	29	22	37	25	49	24	56	36	49	35
Fathers foreign born	23	23	31	26	38	21	38	19	28	18
Mothers foreign born	21	23	20	17	26	23	19	31	27	17
Both parents born in United States	85	95	88	95	143	97	176	163	174	134
Both parents foreign born.	83	70	81	54	87	41	73	52	39	35
Nativity of both parents unknown .	6	3	0	1	3	4	4	4	8	1
Nativity of one parent unknown . .	11	7	11	4	15	8	20	18	17	19
Percentage of foreign parentage. .	46.2	42.4	47.1	38.7	38.4	32.8	30.7	27	22.5	23.8
Percent of American parentage. . .	48.7	54.6	50.5	59.8	58.2	63	65.1	68.3	71.9	71.5
Percentage of unknown parentage. .	5.1	3	2.4	1.5	3.4	4.2	4.2	4.7	5.6	4.7

Table 8 - Nativity of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Born in United States.	227	217	225	194	310	190	326	285	295	221
Foreign born	6	0	1	1	0	1	4	0	0	0
Unknown nativity	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

Table 9 - Ages of boys when committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending June 30, 1947 and previously

	During year ending June 30, 1947	1885 to 1946	Previous to 1885	Totals
Six.	0	0	5	5
Seven.	1	24	25	50
Eight.	1	83	115	199
Nine	7	295	231	533
Ten.	11	675	440	1126
Eleven	29	1234	615	1878
Twelve	28	2228	748	3004
Thirteen	53	3439	897	4388
Fourteen	66	5116	778	5960
Fifteen.	21	712	913	1646
Sixteen.	4	76	523	603
Seventeen.	0	8	179	187
Eighteen	0	3	17	20
Unknown.	0	12	32	44
	221	13,905	5,518	19,644

Table 10 - Domestic condition of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending June 30, 1947

Had parents	147
Had no parents.	17
Had father only	10
Had mother only	47
Had stepfather.	31
Had stepmother.	10
Had parents separated	57
Had intemperate father.	93
Had intemperate mother.	8
Had both parents intemperate.	5
Had attended church	202
Had never attended church	19
Were attending school	221
Had been arrested before.	203
Had been inmates of other institutions.	98
Had used tobacco.	150
Parents owning residence.	51
Members of family had been arrested	130

Table 11 - Length of stay in Lyman School for Boys of all boys paroled during year ending June 30, 1947

Boys	Length of Stay Years Months	Boys	Length of Stay Years Months
4	4	7	1 1
26	5	2	1 2
48	6	3	1 3
44	8	1	1 4
35	8	0	1 5
13	9	1	1 6
16	10	2	1 7
16	11	1	1 8
5	12		

Total number paroled for first time during year, 224. Average length of stay in school, 8.04 months.

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Table 12 - Offences for which boys were committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending June 30, 1947

Breaking and entering	11	Larceny from the person.	1
Breaking, entering and larceny.	45	Unnatural act.	2
Larceny	44	Indecent exposure.	3
Attempted larceny	1	Forgery.	2
Breaking & entering w/intent to commit larceny.	2	Abuse of female child.	1
Delinquent.	69	Trespassing on railroad property	1
Running Away.	9	False alarm.	1
Stubbornness.	15	Rape	1
Unlawful appropriation of auto.	5		
Malicious injury to property.	2		221
Arson	2		
Assault and battery	4		

In most of the above cases, the boys were committed as delinquents, the complaints having been made under the Delinquency Act.

Table 13 - Comparative table, showing average number of inmates, new commitments and released for past ten years, Lyman School for Boys

	Average number of inmates	New Commitments	Paroled	Released otherwise than by paroling
1937-38	308.69	227	484	126
1938-39	333.37	219	569	182
1939-40	340.48	226	413	178
1940-41	321.03	195	440	168
1941-42	344.53	310	422	226
*1942-43	355.09	191	316	148
1943-44	338.08	331	561	359
1944-45	321.70	285	555	286
1945-46	339.52	295	575	322
1946-47	<u>312.55</u>	<u>221</u>	<u>465</u>	<u>264</u>
	331.50	250	480	223

*This covers a seven month period only.

Table 14 - Some comparative statistics, Lyman School for Boys

A. Average age of boys released on parole for past ten years					
Years			Years		
1938	.	14.14	1943	.	14.12
1939	.	14.26	1944	.	13.89
1940	.	14.40	1945	.	13.85
1941	.	14.25	1946	.	13.78
1942	.	14.29	1947	.	13.72
B. Average time spent in the institution for past ten years					
Months			Months		
1938	.	8.00	1943	.	8.77
1939	.	8.00	1944	.	7.93
1940	.	7.86	1945	.	8.51
1941	.	8.75	1946	.	7.12
1942	.	8.25	1947	.	8.15
C. Average age at commitment for past ten years					
Years			Years		
1938	.	13.46	1943	.	13.30
1939	.	13.80	1944	.	13.28
1940	.	13.61	1945	.	13.32
1941	.	13.12	1946	.	13.24
1942	.	13.44	1947	.	13.21
D. Number of boys returned to school for any cause for past ten years					
1938	.	345	1943	.	252
1939	.	312	1944	.	273
1940	.	277	1945	.	349
1941	.	218	1946	.	324
1942	.	223	1947	.	317
E. Weekly per capita cost of the institution for past ten years					
Years			Years		
	Gross	Net		Gross	Net
1938	\$18.64	\$18.52	1943	\$16.14	\$16.04
1939	16.76	16.68	1944	19.54	19.45
1940	16.87	16.81	1945	20.88	20.73
1941	17.64	17.56	1946	20.93	20.78
1942	17.00	16.90	1947	26.26	26.14

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Table 15 - Literacy of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending
June 30, 1947

Grades				
1st	0	6th	35	Special 44
2nd	3	7th	47	Continuation. 5
3rd	8	8th	31	
4th	12	9th	10	
5th	24	High School	2	Total 221

REPORT OF TREASURER

Lyman School for Boys

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947:-

Cash Accounts
Receipts

Income	
Sales	\$ 1,652.37
Telephone Commission	28.35
Meat Subsidy	<u>87.40</u>
	\$ 1,768.12
Other Receipts-Prior Year Refunds	135.04
	<u>\$ 1,903.16</u>

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth

Maintenance Appropriation:

Advance	\$ 31,000.00
Current Year Refunds	283.44
On account of maintenance	<u>241,664.17</u>
	\$272,947.61
	<u>\$274,850.77</u>

Payments

To Treasury of Commonwealth:

Institution Income	\$ 1,768.12
Current Year Refunds	283.44
Prior Year Refunds	<u>135.04</u>
	\$ 2,186.60

Maintenance Appropriation:

Return of Advance	\$ 31,000.00
Payment on account of maintenance	<u>241,664.17</u>
	\$272,664.17
	<u>\$274,850.77</u>

Maintenance

Appropriation, current year	\$431,509.77
Expenses (as analyzed below)	<u>\$431,509.77</u>

Balance reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth -----

Analysis of Expenses

Personal services	\$239,857.79
Religious Instruction	1,567.50
Travel, transportation, and office expenses	3,859.76
Food	47,457.14
Clothing	<u>14,137.50</u>

Furnishings and household supplies	8,543.68
Medical and general care	9,057.01
Heat and other plant operations	61,133.76
Farm	26,937.38
Garage and grounds	4,329.49
Repairs, ordinary	10,889.45
Repairs and renewals	<u>3,739.31</u>

Total expenses for maintenance \$431,509.77

No Special Appropriations

During the year the average number of inmates has been 312.55

Total cost of maintenance, \$431,509.77

Equal to weekly per capita cost of \$26.550

Receipts from sales, \$1,652.37

Equal to weekly per capita cost of \$0.1016

All other institution receipts, \$250.79

Equal to weekly per capita cost of \$0.0154

Net weekly per capita cost of \$26.433

Financial Statement Verified

(Under requirements of C.F., S19 GL)

August 2, 1948

By Joseph A. Prenney

For the Comptroller

Approved for Publishing

Ralph E. Houghton

Acting Comptroller

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

June 30, 1947

Real Estate

Land	57,525.57	
Buildings	<u>901,092.30</u>	
Total Real Estate		\$ 958,617.87

Personal Property

Personal Property		\$ <u>165,988.22</u>
Total valuation of property		\$1,124,606.09

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

Lyman School for Boys

Number in the Institution

	Males	Females	Totals
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year	305	--	305
Number received during the year.....	733	--	733
Number passing out of the institution during the year.....	729	--	729
Number at end of fiscal year.....	309	--	309
Daily average(i.e., number of inmates actually present)during the year.....	312.55	--	312.55
Average number of officers and employees during the year.....	94.38	43.06	137.44

Expenditures for the Institution

Current Expenses:

1. Salaries.....	\$239,857.79
2. Subsistence	47,457.14
3. Clothing	14,137.50
4. Ordinary Repairs.....	10,889.45
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses	<u>119,167.89</u>

Total for institution \$431,509.77

Executive head of institution(superintendent): Charles A. DuBois

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SHIRLEY

Robert T. Grey, Superintendent

Our average population dropped to 207 during the fiscal year. Two hundred and sixteen boys were committed as against 312 for the preceding year; 31 boys were received by transfer from the Lyman School for Boys as against 18 for the previous year; recommitments dropped from 15 to 12. Our average length of stay dropped to 9.8 months. A total of 484 boys was served by the institution during the period.

We see in these figures a trend throughout for lower numbers of commitments. Apparently this is not a local situation peculiar to Massachusetts, as professional contacts indicate that throughout the country generally commitments to correctional training schools were lower in number. This may be a tribute to the increased efficiency of the many community agencies now engaged in social work, or it may be the result of underlying social changes and conditions which are not yet observable or measurable. It is, nevertheless, true that as commitments decrease, these boys coming to us present more serious and aggravated problems in behavior. If we could have any assurance that the trend would continue downward and stay down, it would be possible to re-evaluate the entire program in terms of serving the needs of boys with more serious problems who needed longer and more specialized care than we have been able to give heretofore. This is just a conjecture at present as this downward trend must be watched carefully over several years before it can serve as a definite criterion for future treatment programs.

The personnel situation has continued to be gravely acute. Our school is located just far enough outside the metropolitan and suburban areas that we have little to induce younger people to join our staff, particularly in a highly competitive market. Properly trained male school teachers are still competitively out of range for us, and we have reached the point where we cannot satisfactorily house more employees. One of the unfortunate factors of this situation is that there are not adequate rooming or housing facilities in the nearby communities and that maintenance paid in lieu of living accommodations does not make our work particularly rewarding from the financial standpoint. We certainly look forward to building new staff quarters at the earliest appropriate moment.

Because our present fiscal year does not coincide with the farm season, it is rather difficult to report upon farm activities for this period. However, the pertinent figures in this respect are made part of the annual farm report and production figures are noted in our monthly reports. The value of the farm program in a training school has been challenged in this past year, both on administrative and institutional grounds. Yet it seems that for the delinquent boys there are so many inherent values in such a program of training that the validity of continuing it should scarcely be open to question.

REPORT OF THE PSYCHOLOGIST

Joseph L. Perry, Psychologist

During the year the work of examining the mental status of boys committed to the Industrial School for Boys was carried on by a team composed of a psychologist and a psychomotrist both of whom joined the institution staff in September 1946. The psychological services included diagnostic and classification interviews, intelligence testing, personality evaluation, an experimental program in institution social work, orientation for newly committed boys, and research.

The psychologist conducted individual interviews with all boys committed to the school and with all boys returned to the school as a result of failure on parole. The purpose of these contacts was diagnosis of personality structure, evaluation of level of social maturity, estimate of degree of emotional control, prognosis concerning adjustment in the school, etc. Reports of all interviews were submitted to the school classification committee as aids in placing boys for social and industrial training within the school program. Screening interviews were also conducted with each boy previous to his parole in the interests of measuring the boy's progress in the institution and estimating the probability of his successful adjustment in the community following release.

The psychometrist administered a total of 255 intelligence examinations to 253 boys, as follows;

Wechsler-Bellevue Adult and Adolescent Scale (Form 1)	171
Stanford Revision, Binet-Simon Scale (1916)	33
Terman Revision of Binet Scale (1937), Form L	5
Otis Self-Administering Test of Mental Ability (Intermediate), Form A	46
	<hr/> 255

The mean Full Scale I.Q. of the group as measured by the Wechsler Bellevue examination is .946 indicating a rating of good, average intelligence for the boys committed.

The psychologist administered the Rorschach Ink-Blot Test to six boys and worked with several others who presented unusual personality and adjustment problems. Use of the brief and easily administered Bender Motor-Gestalt Drawing Test was introduced as a personality diagnostic aid.

During the year an experimental program of institutional social work was developed and administered by the psychologist. Co-workers in this project were three graduate students of the Boston College School of Social Work who were in part-time residence at the school.

Six groups of boys newly committed to the school received formal instruction in the school Orientation Course. This program consisted of a series of meetings--one hour daily, five days weekly for three weeks, during which the boy's position in the school, his duties and obligations, and the policy of the school in helping boys towards more satisfactory citizenship were discussed in detail. The psychologist functioned as teacher and discussion leader in each of these sessions.

The psychologist and psychometrist collaborated in special statistical studies of intelligence level and of sexual offenses of boys committed to the school. Progress was made toward setting up a psychological laboratory to encourage a broader program of work on special psychological problems.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN

Industrial School for Boys

Edward Lilly, M. D.

The annual report of the physician at the Industrial School for Boys for the year ending June 30, 1947 is respectfully submitted.

The following is a summary of the work performed by the medical staff during the year:

Number of visits by physician, 351.
Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patient, 7,526.
Number of cases admitted to hospital, 208.
Total number of different cases treated, out-patient, 4,481.
Total number of patients admitted to hospital, 208.
Total number of different patients admitted to hospital, 200.
Largest number treated in one day, out-patients, 60.
Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients, 0.
Largest number treated in one day, ward patients, 8.
Average number of patients in hospital daily, 1 plus.
Number of new inmates examined by physician, 247.
Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving school, 241.
Number of inmates examined by physician on return to school, 52.
Number released or transferred to other hospitals or institutions:
Massachusetts General Hospital, 4; Boston City Hospital, 1;
Gardner State Hospital, 1; State Infirmary, 1; Ayer Community
Hospital, 1.
Fractures:- Metacarpal, 2; multiple fractures of the great toe, 1.
Special cases:- Pneumonia, 1; haemophiliac, 1; diabetes, 1;
appendicitis, 1.
Wassermann tests, 138.
X-rays, 31.
Average gain in weight, 13.9 lbs.

Report of Dental Work, performed by Dr. I. W. Smith:

Number of amalgam fillings, 49; of cement fillings, 28, of porcelain fillings, 125; of cleanings, 244; of extractions, 290; of novocaine infiltrations, 278; of dental repairs, 3; of partial dentures, 28; of two-tooth bridge, 1.

Report of Work by Dr. John A. Monahan, Specialist in Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat:

Number of commitments whose eyes, ears, noses, and throats were examined, 182.
Number of inmates whose vision was particularly tested, 116.
Number of inmates who were given glasses, 14.
Number of inmates given treatment for ears, 53.
Number of inmates given treatment for nose, 10.
Number of inmates given treatment for throat, 3.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS

Industrial School for Boys

TABLE 16. Number received at and leaving Industrial School for Boys for year ending June 30, 1947.

Boys in the school June 30, 1946	226	
Committed during the year	216	
Re-committed during the year	12	
Received from Lyman School for Boys by transfer	31	
Returned by order of Supervisor of Boys Division.	10	
Returned upon recommendation or request of court.	26	
Returned for relocation in foster home or employment	2	
Returned for medical care or treatment	1	
Returned voluntarily	1	
Returned from leave of absence	2	
Returned from Court	4	
Returned from Massachusetts General Hospital	4	
Returned from Boston City Hospital	1	
Returned from Gardner State Hospital	1	
Returned from Ayer Community Hospital.	1	
		538
Paroled	213	
Returned cases re-paroled	31	
Granted leave of absence	3	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory.	4	
Transferred to Lyman School for Boys	7	
Discharged as unsuitable for further training.	10	
Committed to Department for Male Defective Delinquents.	1	
Taken to Massachusetts General Hospital	4	
Taken to Boston City Hospital	1	
Taken to Gardner State Hospital	1	
Taken to Tewksbury State Hospital and Infirmary	1	
Taken to Ayer Community Hospital	1	
Taken to Court and held	9	
Returned to Court	3	
Absent without leave	41	330
Remaining in the Industrial School for Boys June 30, 1947		208

TABLE 17. - Nativity of parents of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending June 30, 1947.

Both parents born in the United States	148
Both parents foreign born	43
Father foreign born and mother native born	17
Father native born and mother foreign born	23
Mother foreign born and father unknown	1
Father native born and mother unknown	2
Mother native born and father unknown	9
Nativity of parents unknown	<u>16</u>
Total	259

TABLE 18. - Nativity of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending June 30, 1947.

Born in the United States	259
-------------------------------------	-----

TABLE 19. - Causes of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending June 30, 1947.

Larceny	24
Breaking and entering	14
Breaking and entering and larceny	63
Attempted breaking and entering	3
Unlawful appropriation of auto	30
Violation of auto laws	3
Stubborn, disobedient, and delinquent	65
Assault and battery	1
Threatened assault	1
Assault with dangerous weapon	1
Indecent assault	1
Lewdness	3
Incest	1
Carrying weapon without permit	1
Transferred from Lyman School for Boys	31
Drunkenness	2
Vagrancy	1
Being a runaway	7
Arson	1
Receiving stolen goods	1
Melicious injury to property	2
Armed Robbery	1
Robbery	1
Disturbing public assembly	1
Total	*259

*In most of the above cases, the boys were committed as delinquents, the complaints having been made under the Delinquency Act.

TABLE 20. - Domestic conditions and habits at time of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending June 30, 1947.

Had parents living, own or step-parents	191
Had father only	13
Had mother only	36
Mother dead and father unknown.	3
Father dead and mother unknown.	3
Had foster parents	2
Parents unknown	7
Both parents dead	4
Had step-father	26
Had step-mother	10
Had intemperate father.	98
Parents separated.	49
Had members of family who had been arrested or imprisoned..	47
Had parents owning residence	37
Had attended school within a year	116
Had attended school within two years.	56
Had attended school within three years.	15
Were attending school.	72
Had been in court before	252
Had drunk intoxicating liquors.	43
Had used tobacco	210
Had been inmates of another institution	115

TABLE 21. - Ages of boys when admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending June 30, 1947.

Age	Number
15-16	91
16-17	143
17-18	24
Over eighteen	<u>1</u>
Total	259

TABLE 22. - Literacy of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending June 30, 1947.

Ungraded class	19
In the 4th grade or below	1
In the 5th grade	9
In the 6th grade	24
In the 7th grade	51
In the 8th grade	56
In High School	<u>99</u>
Total	259

TABLE 23. - Length of stay in Industrial School for Boys of all boys paroled for the first time during year ending June 30, 1947.

Boys Paroled	Length of Stay	
	Years	Months
12	--	7
5	--	8
76	--	19
40	--	10
34	--	11
16	1	--
7	1	1
6	1	2
2	1	3
1	1	4

Total number of boys paroled for the first time during year, 213; average length of stay in the school, 9.8 months.

REPORT OF TREASURER

Industrial School for Boys

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947:-

Cash Accounts
Receipts

Income		
Sales	\$	316.38
Meat Subsidy		<u>38.56</u>
	\$	354.94
Refund Previous Years		<u>69.50</u>
	\$	<u>424.44</u>

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth

Maintenance Appropriation:

Advance	\$	20,000.00
On account of maintenance		150,564.47
Maintenance refunds		<u>7.00</u>
	\$	170,571.47
	\$	<u>170,995.91</u>

Payments

To Treasury of Commonwealth:

Institution Income	\$	354.94
Refunds, account maintenance		7.00
Refunds, previous years		<u>69.50</u>
	\$	431.44

Maintenance Appropriation:

Return of Advance	\$	20,000.00
Payment on account of maintenance		<u>150,564.47</u>
	\$	170,564.47
	\$	<u>170,995.91</u>

Maintenance

Appropriation, current year	\$	306,874.54
Expenses (as analyzed below)	\$	<u>276,033.41</u>
Balance reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth	\$	30,841.13

Analysis of Expenses

Personal services	\$	149,980.78
Religious Instruction		2,000.00
Travel, office expenses, etc.		2,584.70
Food		<u>30,490.65</u>

Clothing and materials	7,172.31
Furnishings and household supplies	6,004.39
Medical and general care	4,669.84
Heat and other plant operations	27,685.76
Farm	23,422.02
Garage and grounds	7,402.11
Repairs, ordinary	7,425.65
Repairs and renewals	<u>7,195.20</u>

Total expenses for maintenance\$276,033.41

No Special Appropriations

During the year the average number of inmates has been 208

Total cost of maintenance, \$276,033.41

Equal to weekly per capita cost of \$25.52

Receipts from sales, \$316.38

Equal to weekly per capita cost of \$0.0292

All other institution receipts, \$108.06

Equal to weekly per capita cost of \$0.0099

Net weekly per capita cost of \$25.4809

Financial Statement Verified
(Under requirements of C.7, S19 GL)

August 2, 1948

By Joseph A. Prenney

For the Comptroller

Approved for Publishing

Ralph E. Houghton

Acting Comptroller

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

June 30, 1947

Real Estate

Land	\$28,345.05
Buildings	656,191.00
Total Real Estate	<u>\$684,535.05</u>

Personal Property

Personal Property	<u>138,793.98</u>
Total valuation of property	<u>\$823,329.03</u>

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

Industrial School for Boys

Number in the Institution

	Males	Females	Totals
Number of inmates at beginning of fiscal year.....	226	--	226
Number received during the year	312	--	312
Number passing out of the institution during the year	330	--	330
Number at end of fiscal year	208	--	208
Daily average attendance (i.e. number of inmates actually present) during the year..	207	--	207
Number of individuals actually represented	484	--	484
Average number of officers and employees during the year (Monthly)	51	23	74

Expenditures for the Institution

Current Expenses:

1. Salaries	\$ 149,980.78
2. Subsistence	30,490.65
3. Clothing	7,172.31
4. Ordinary Repairs	7,425.65
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses.....	<u>80,964.02</u>

Total for institution\$ 276,033.41

Executive head of institution (superintendent): Robert T. Grey

BOYS DIVISION

John F. McSweeney, Supervisor

The appointment of a Head Social Worker in November of 1946, and a further reduction in the Visitors' case loads plus a full scale re-districting program made possible a higher standard of social work with the Wards under supervision of the Boys' Division.

The regular monthly Staff Meetings were continued at which new or additional policies were outlined, procedures were established and problems discussed and explained with special attention to new legislation. Mimeographed memoranda of the essentials were distributed to each member of the Staff. Among speakers who addressed our Staff Meetings were the Superintendents of our three Training Schools, a Juvenile Court Judge, and the Commissioner of Public Welfare.

In the Spring of 1947 as a result of the prominence of the problem of sex psychopathy in the press, legislature and field of social work, the Trustees in cooperation with the Boys' Division arranged a program whereby all boys under our supervision with a sex history were screened by an eminent psychiatrist, and those cases considered as possible menaces were given psychiatric examinations in order that the community might be given the best possible protection and the child might be the beneficiary of any psychiatric help available.

Despite the fact that Visitors supervising foster home placement districts devoted what time they

could to procuring new foster homes for problem-boy placements, the results were largely nil. The need for one or two Home Finders on the Staff of the Boys' Division is indicated.

The Trustees voted a sum of money from the Male Wards Trust Fund for Christmas gifts for certain worthy boys. A total of \$82.00 was distributed.

The Boys' Division Staff continued to encourage Wards under their supervision to save part of their earnings under the Savings System instituted by the Trustees.

The Supervisor again recommends that the appropriation for Boys Boarded Out be substantially increased. The efforts of Home Finders will be unavailing unless we have sufficient appropriation to take advantage of whatever new foster homes they are able to procure.

With the addition of a Head Social Worker and a fifth clerk in the Boys' Division, we have found ourselves more cramped than ever in the office space allotted to us.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE BOYS PAROLE BRANCH 1. Lyman School for Boys

Table 24.--Changes in number of boys on parole from Lyman School for Boys during year ending June 30, 1947.

On parole June 30, 1946.....	857	
Paroled during year ending June 30, 1947.....	465	
On visiting list during year ending June 30, 1947.....		1,322
Returned during year ending June 30, 1947.....	317	
(Upon recommendation or request of court.....	154	
By order of Supervisor of Boys Parole Branch.....	117	
For relocation in foster home or employment.....	31	
For medical care or treatment.....	15)	
Became of age.....	27	
Committed to Industrial School for Boys.....	37	
Recommitted to Lyman School for Boys.....	8	
Died.....	1	
Honorably discharged from custody.....	141	
Administratively discharged from custody.....	65	596
On parole from Lyman School for Boys June 30, 1947.....		726
Net Loss.....		131

Table 25.--Occupations of boys on parole from Lyman School for Boys on June 30, 1947.

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy or Marines.....	23	3.00
At board, attending school.....	38	5.00
Attending school, not boarded.....	277	39.00
Clerks or salesmen.....	6	1.00
Idle.....	81	11.00
In factories or textile mills.....	45	6.00
In institutions.....	10	1.00
Miscellaneous occupations.....	117	17.00
Laborers.....	17	2.00
On farms.....	32	4.00
Out of Commonwealth.....	8	1.00
Recently released.....	45	6.00
Whereabouts or occupations unknown.....	27	4.00
	726	100.00

The reports of the above 726 boys show that at the time of the last report 616, or 85.00 per cent, were doing satisfactorily; 75, or 10.00 per cent, were doing unsatisfactorily; 8, or 1.00 per cent, were out of the Commonwealth; whereabouts and conduct of 27, or 4.00 per cent, were unknown.

Table 26.-- Placings of boys paroled from Lyman School for Boys during year ending June 30, 1947.

Paroled to their own homes, or with relatives.....	346
Paroled to others.....	45
Paroled and boarded out.....	<u>74</u>
Paroled during the year and becoming subject to visitation.....	465
Boys boarding on June 30, 1947.....	38

Table 27.-- Boys returned to Lyman School for Boys during year ending June 30, 1947.
(See Table 24)

Table 28.-- Occupations of boys who had been in Lyman School for Boys and who became of age during year ending June 30, 1947.

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy or Marines.....	5	19.00
In factories or textile mills.....	3	11.00
Idle.....	1	4.00
Miscellaneous occupations.....	8	29.00
Out of Commonwealth.....	1	4.00
Whereabouts unknown.....	<u>9</u>	<u>33.00</u>
	27	100.00

Table 29.--Conduct of all boys who had been in Lyman School for Boys and who became of age during year ending June 30, 1947.

	Number	Per Cent
Doing well.....	8	30.00
Doing fairly well.....	4	15.00
Doing badly.....	6	22.00
Whereabouts and conduct unknown.....	<u>9</u>	<u>33.00</u>
	27	100.00

Table 30.--Status June 30, 1947, of all boys who had been committed to Lyman School for Boys, and who were still in the custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.

In United States Army, Navy or Marines.....	23
On parole to parents, or with other relatives.....	612
On parole to others.....	18
On parole at board.....	38
On parole out of Commonwealth.....	8
Left home or place, whereabouts unknown.....	27
Total number on parole.....	<u>726</u>

II. Industrial School for Boys.

Table 31.--Changes in number of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys during year ending June 30, 1947.

On Parole June 30, 1946.....	478	
Paroled during year ending June 30, 1947.....	<u>244</u>	
On visiting list during year ending June 30, 1947.....		722
Returned during year ending June 30, 1947.....	40	
(Upon recommendation or request of court.....)	26	
By order of Supervisor of Boys Parole Branch.....	9	
For relocation in foster home or employment.....	4	
For medical care or treatment.....	1)	
Became of age.....	40	
Recommitted to Industrial School for Boys.....	4	
Died.....	2	
Honorably Discharged from custody.....	<u>154</u>	
Administratively discharged from custody.....	<u>92</u>	332
On parole from Industrial School for Boys, June 30, 1947.....		390
Net Loss.....		88

Table 32.--Occupations of boys on parole from Industrial School
for Boys on June 30, 1947.

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy or Marines.....	48	12.00
Attending School.....	14	4.00
Clerks or salesmen.....	3	1.00
Idle.....	65	16.00
In factories or textile mills.....	47	12.00
In institutions.....	10	3.00
Miscellaneous occupations.....	113	30.00
Laborers.....	7	1.00
On farms.....	16	4.00
Out of Commonwealth.....	9	2.00
Recently released.....	28	7.00
Whereabouts or occupations unknown.....	30	8.00
	<u>390</u>	<u>100.00</u>

The reports on the above 390 boys show that at the time of the last report 304, or 78.00 per cent, were doing satisfactorily; 47, or 12.00 per cent, were doing unsatisfactorily; 9, or 2.00 per cent, were out of the Commonwealth; whereabouts and conduct of 30, or 8.00 per cent, were unknown.

Table 33.--Occupations of boys who had been in the Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending June 30, 1947.

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy or Marines.....	6	15.00
In factories or textile mills.....	2	5.00
Idle.....	1	3.00
In institutions.....	2	5.00
In Miscellaneous occupations.....	15	37.00
Laborers.....	2	5.00
Out of Commonwealth.....	1	3.00
Whereabouts unknown.....	<u>11</u>	<u>27.00</u>
	40	100.00

Table 34.--Conduct of all boys who had been in the Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending June 30, 1947.

	Number	Per Cent
Doing well.....	11	28.00
Doing fairly well.....	14	35.00
Doing badly.....	4	10.00
Whereabouts and conduct unknown.....	<u>11</u>	<u>27.00</u>
	40	100.00

During the year 9 boys who became of age in 1947 were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

III. Financial Statement

Table 35-- Expenditures in connection with parole of boys from the Lyman School and the Industrial School for Boys, year ending June 30, 1947.

Salaries:

Supervisor, Visitors and Clerks \$ 64,066.51

Travel of Visitors and Boys

Travel of visitors.....	496.90	
Use of visitors' own autos.....	99309.88	
Telephone and telegraph	241.90	
State-owned car	417.69	
Travel of boys	205.24	
Return of runaways	8.00	
	<hr/>	\$ 10,679.61

Office Expenses:

Bond premium	57.50	
Books and maps	47.49	
Postage	535.77	
Rent	1,400.99	
Stationery and office supplies	428.95	
Telephone and telegraph	1,775.67	
Office furniture and repairs	529.74	
Typewriters	375.45	
Sundries	94.88	
	<hr/>	\$ 5,246.44

Boys Boarded Out:

Board and hospital	17,570.67	
Clothing	3,844.85	
Medical attendance and medicine	348.88	
Return of runaways	20.00	
Sundries	54.48	
	<hr/>	\$ 21,838.88

Total expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from Lyman School and Industrial School for Boys..... \$ 101,831.44

Instruction in Public Schools for boys (and girls)

boarded out 5,944.96

Financial Statement Verified

(Under requirements of C.7, S19 GL)

August 2, 1948

By Joseph A. Prenney

For the Comptroller

Approved for Publishing

Ralph E. Houghton

Acting Comptroller

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Elizabeth Bode, Superintendent

The year began with an appropriation increased over that of the former year by more than \$54,000. This included a special \$8,000 appropriation for the modernization of kitchens. Provision was made for new positions including two Counsellors, an Institution School Teacher, and a Maintenance Foreman.

The Counsellors were appointed immediately, and, for the first time, at the School, it was possible to do guidance and case work.

The Maintenance Foreman was appointed in October. He is an expert in his field and has executive ability in the management of his department and his workmen. He surveyed the needs of the school and began a systematic repair and replacement program. Routine and emergency work was covered in an efficient, thorough manner. By the end of the year coal ranges throughout the school had been replaced by gas ranges; the chapel was re-plastered and painted throughout; and there was extensive interior painting of cottages.

During the year the changes in personnel were considerable. Long standing vacancies were filled, and replacements were available for positions recently vacated.

Six new teachers were acquired, one being a trained psychologist who was assigned to school testing. One was an art teacher, and one was assigned to the development of an extra-curricular program including use of the recently acquired 16 mm. sound projector. A trained nurse was appointed to the hospital staff. Four new matrons and eight new assistants and housekeepers were acquired.

Dr. Eleanor Pavenstedt became our first consultant Psychiatrist. Miss Almeda King, a nutritionist and Home Economist from the State Department of Public Health, became a consultant on our foods program. Through her we were accepted under the Federal School Lunch program and received surplus commodities accordingly. Miss King undertook an analysis and re-organization of home economics work done in the kitchen, known as the "Kitchen Course."

During the year there was a population decrease of 58 girls. There were 142 new commitments and 216 girls paroled. Twenty-one girls were transferred to the Tewksbury State Hospital and Infirmary for confinement. Most significant, there were 54 girls discharged from the Industrial School for Girls and committed to other institutions because they were improper subjects for training at the school. Of these 44 were committed to schools for the feeble-minded, 4 to mental hospitals, one to the Monson State Hospital, one to the Department for Female Defective Delinquents at Bridgewater and 4 were transferred to the Reformatory for Women.

As the population decreased, it was possible to close two cottages; Bolton being closed July 20th and Mary Lamb January 2nd.

Report of Dental Work performed by W. Smith

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN

Number of visits made INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Analgesic fillings

Enamel fillings

Cement fillings

Paul Goodwin, M.D.

The following report of the medical work at the hospital for the twelve months period ending June 30, 1947, is respectfully submitted:

Number of visits by school physician	380
Number of visits by other physicians	3
Number of cases treated at Infirmary, outpatients	17,652
Number of cases admitted to Infirmary, ward patients	576
Average number of patients in infirmary	
Number of commitments examined by physician	142
Number of returned girls examined by physician	130
Number having blood taken for a Wassermann reaction	475
Number of smears taken	630
Total number of treatments for specific diseases	5,195
Number of girls taken to other hospitals for operation	1
Number of girls pregnant when committed	12
Number of returned girls pregnant	4
Number of X-rays taken	216
Number of injections of Typhoid Vaccine	595
Number of Sulfathiazole treatments	6,003
Number of insulin injections	80
Number of Penicillin injections	20
Number of Stabizol treatments	9
Number of Mapharsan injections	8
Number of girls vaccinated	1
Number of girls examined when leaving school	87
Number of girls taken to other hospitals for consultation and treatment	22
Number of girls with Diphtheria Toxoid	588

Report of work by Dr. Francis A. O'Toole, Specialist in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat:

Number of visits	27
Number of commitments whose eyes, ears, noses, and throats were examined	142
Number of other eye examinations	78
Number of other ear examinations	51
Number of other nose examinations	6
Number of other throat examinations	7
Number of Gland examinations	12
Number of prescriptions for glasses given	28
Glasses adjusted and repaired	91
Number of girls whose glasses were examined	28
Number of girls whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined before leaving school	87
Number of returned girls whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined	87
Number of operations for removal of tonsils and adenoids	0
Total number of girls seen	505
Visits by girls to Dr. O'Toole's office	9

Report of Dental Work performed by Dr. Isidore W. Smith

Number of visits made	48	
Amalgam fillings	922	
Enamel fillings	258	
Cement fillings	100	
Porcelain fillings	6	
Extractions	323	
Novocaine administrations	390	
Cleansings	3	
Plates repaired and adjusted	2	
Treatments	1	
Girls whose teeth were charted	104	
Lower Plate	1	
Impaction	1	
Partial Plates	30	
Impressions	31	
Number of girls seen	692	
Visits by girls to Dr. Smith's office	5	

Total number in custody June 30, 1947..... 833

Block 37.—Transfer coming into and going from Industrial School for Girls during year ending June 30, 1947.

In the Industrial School June 30, 1946.....	272	
Disse committed.....	142	
		374

Recalled to the school:		
From leave of absence.....	16	
From absence without leave.....	97	
From hospitals.....	17	
From visits.....	3	
		133

Returned from parole:		
For further care and training.....	70	
To await transfer and commitment to other institutions.....	10	
For visits.....	3	
		93
		226
		339

Released from school:		
On parole.....	216	
Absence without leave.....	108	
Committed to other institutions and not discharged from care.....	5	
Committed to schools for feeble-minded.....	4	
Transferred to Reformatory for Women.....	3	
Transferred to hospital.....	3	
For leave of absence.....	15	
		426

Remaining in the Industrial School for Girls June 30, 1947..... 174

STATISTICS CONCERNING GIRLS

Industrial School for Girls

(The following statistics were prepared by the Girls Division)

TABLE 36.--Total number of girls in custody of Trustees, both inside and outside institution.

In the school June 30, 1946.....	232	
Outside the school, either on parole, in other institutions or whereabouts unknown, June 30, 1946.....	587	
Total number in custody, June 30, 1946.....	<u>819</u>	
Committed during year ending June 30, 1947.....	142	
		961
Attained majority during year ending June 30, 1947.....	99	
Honorably discharged during the year.....	119	
Administratively discharged during the year:		
a. From parole.....	27	
b. From Industrial School.....	<u>44</u>	71
In other institutions by transfer or commitment,.....	4	
Total number in custody June 30, 1947.....		<u>293</u> 868

TABLE 37.--Number coming into and going from Industrial School for Girls during year ending June 30, 1947.

In the Industrial School June 30, 1946.....	232	
Since committed.....	142	
		374
Recalled to the school:		
From leave of absence.....	16	
From absence without leave.....	97	
From hospitals.....	17	
From visits.....	3	
		133
Returned from parole:		
For further care and training.....	70	
To await transfer and commitment to other insti- tutions	18	
For visits.....	5	
		93
		226
		<u>600</u>
Released from school:		
On parole.....	216	
Absence without leave.....	108	
Committed to other institutions and not discharged from care.....	5	
Committed to schools for feeble-minded.....	44	
Transferred to Reformatory for Women.....	4	
Transferred to hospital.....	34	
For leave of absence.....	15	
		426
Remaining in the Industrial School for Girls June 30, 1947		174

TABLE 38.--Length of stay in Industrial School for Girls of all girls paroled for first time during year ending June 30, 1947.

Girls Paroled	Length of Stay		Girls Paroled	Length of Stay		Girls Paroled	Length of Stay	
	Years	Months		Years	Months		Years	Months
2----	---	5	13---	1	2	5----	1	9
1----	---	6	9----	1	3	1----	1	10
1----	---	7	5----	1	4	3----	1	11
1----	---	8	9----	1	5	1----	2	0
1----	---	9	5----	1	6	1----	2	9
5----	---	11	5----	1	7	1----	2	11
32----	1	0	6----	1	8	1----	5	0
21----	1	1						

Total number paroled for first time during year, 129; average length of stay 1 year 3 months. The median period of custody at Lancaster School was 1 year, 1 month. The length of stay for longer periods is usually because of physical or mental conditions.

TABLE 39.--Causes of commitments to Industrial School for Girls during year ending June 30, 1947.

Assault and battery.....	1
Breaking, entering and larceny.....	2
Disobedient and stubborn.....	1
Fornication.....	10
Idle and disorderly.....	5
Idle and disorderly - fornication.....	1
Larceny.....	6
Larceny and fornication.....	1
Larceny and lewdness.....	1
Larceny, stubborn and runaway.....	1
Late hours, drinking and fornication.....	1
Lewd, wanton and lascivious.....	11
Lewdness.....	4
Promiscuity.....	1
Runaway.....	29
Runaway and stubborn.....	1
Runaway, stubborn and larceny.....	1
Stubborn and disobedient.....	1
Stubborn and fornication.....	3
Stubborn and larceny.....	1
Stubborn and runaway.....	2
Stubbornness.....	52
Truant.....	2
Truant and disobedient.....	1
Truant and fornication.....	1
Vagrant.....	1
Wanton, lewd and lascivious.....	1
Total number committed.....	*142

*In most of the above cases, the girls were committed as delinquents, the complaint having been made under the Delinquency Act.

TABLE 40.--Ages at time of commitment of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending June 30, 1947.

Between 11 and 12 years.....	2	Between 16 and 17 years...	36
Between 12 and 13 years.....	1	Between 17 and 18 years...	11
Between 13 and 14 years.....	20		
Between 14 and 15 years.....	41		
Between 15 and 16 years.....	31	Total number committed....	142

Average age at time of commitment, 15 years, 4 months, 26 days.

Median age at time of commitment, 15 years, 4 months, 19 days.

TABLE 41.--Nativity of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending June 30, 1947.

Born in the United States.....	140
Foreign born(Canada 1, Portugal 1).....	2
Total number committed.....	142

TABLE 42.--Nativity of parents of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending June 30, 1947.

Both parents born in United States.....	79
Both parents foreign born.....	19
Father native, mother foreign born.....	21
Father foreign, mother native.....	13
Father unknown, mother native.....	10
Total number committed.....	142

TABLE 43.--Occupation of girls at time of commitment to Industrial School for Girls during year ending June 30, 1947.

In school.....	66
Idle.....	21
Attendant.....	1
Bakery.....	2
Care of children.....	4
Clerk.....	1
Domestic.....	2
Factory.....	17
Laundry.....	5
Office work.....	1
Salesgirl.....	5
Sewing.....	1
Waitress.....	16
Total number committed.....	142

TABLE 44.--Grade in school and length of time out of school of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending June 30, 1947

In high school(1st year)...	2	In Special Class	2
In high school(2nd year)...	2		
Vocational school.....	1	Total number committed.....	<u>142</u>
In Grade XI.....	5		
In Grade X.....	11	In school when committed.....	118
In Grade IX.....	30	Out of school less than one year...	11
In Grade VIII.....	27	Out of school between 1 and 2 years	11
In Grade VII.....	34	Out of school between 2 and 3 years	2
In Grade VI.....	15		
In Grade V.....	10	Total number committed.....	<u>142</u>
In Grade IV.....	3		

REPORT OF TREASURER

Industrial School for Girls

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947:-

Cash Accounts
Receipts

Income	
Sales.....	\$ 548.95
Miscellaneous	90.73
	<u>\$ 639.68</u>

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth

Maintenance Appropriation:	
Advance	\$ 17,000.00
On account of maintenance	123,338.81
Maintenance refunds	107.22
	<u>\$ 140,446.03</u>
	\$ 141,085.71

Payments

To Treasury of Commonwealth:	
Institution Income	\$ 639.68
Refunds, account maintenance.....	107.22
	<u>\$ 746.90</u>

Maintenance Appropriation:	
Return of Advance	\$ 17,000.00
Payments on account of maintenance	123,338.81
	<u>\$ 140,338.81</u>
	\$ 141,085.71

Maintenance

Appropriation, current year	\$ 263,475.33
Expenses (as analyzed below)	<u>\$ 244,113.45</u>
Balance reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth	\$ 19,361.87

Analysis of Expenses

Personal Services	\$117,228.37
Religious Instruction	1,685.00
Travel, transportation, office expenses	2,697.92
Food.....	45,100.26
Clothing and materials	11,027.02

Heat and other plant operations.....	8,440.58
Medical and general care	6,708.69
Furnishings and household supplies	20,930.60
Farm	12,266.70
Garage and grounds	2,404.00
Repairs, ordinary	7,632.51
Repairs and renewals	<u>7,991.80</u>
Total expense for maintenance	\$244,113.45

During the year the average number of inmates has been 198.48
 Total cost of maintenance, \$244,113.45
 Equal to weekly per capita cost of \$23.6541
 Receipts from sales, \$548.95
 Equal to weekly per capita cost of \$0.053
 All other institution receipts, \$90.73
 Equal to weekly per capita cost of \$0.0087
 Net weekly per capita cost of \$23.5924

Financial Statement Verified
 (Under requirements of C.7, S19 GL)
 August 2, 1948
 By Joseph A. Prenney
 For the Comptroller
 Approved for Publishing
 Ralph E. Houghton
 Acting Comptroller

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

June 30, 1947

Real Estate	
Land	\$ 20,775.00
Buildings	480,243.27
Total Real Estate	\$501,018.27

Personal Property

Personal Property	\$115,150.99
Total Valuation of Property	\$616,150.99

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

Industrial School for Girls

Number in the Institution

	Males	Females	Total
Number of inmates present at beginning of the fiscal year.....	--	232	232
Number received during the year.....	--	231	231
Number passing out of the institution during the year	--	289	289
Number at end of fiscal year.....	--	174	174
Daily average attendance (i.e., number of inmates actually present) during the year	--	198.48	198.4
Average number of officers and employees during the year.....	18.2	58.12	76.32

Expenditures for the Institution

Current Expenses:	
1. Salaries.....	\$117,228.37
2. Subsistence	45,100.26
3. Clothing	11,027.02
4. Ordinary Repairs	7,632.51
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses	63,125.29
Total for institution	\$ 244,113.45

Executive head of institution(superintendent) Elizabeth Bode

GIRLS DIVISION

Edith Hebblethwaite, Supervisor

There were 587 girls in the community under the supervision of the Girls Division at the beginning of the fiscal year and 494 at the end of the year. 216 girls were placed on parole, either in their own homes or in foster homes and 21 girls were placed in hospitals for medical care. 119 girls received honorable discharges; 71 girls received administrative discharges and the remainder who were released from supervision became of age. It is noteworthy that approximately 20% of the girls adjusted themselves satisfactorily in the community and earned honorable discharges. Another 20% married and made homes of their own; 20% are in foster homes, hospitals or nursing homes where they live and are employed and 40% work or go to school from the homes of their parents or relatives.

The policy to parole girls to their own homes, when possible instead of to foster homes has continued so that at the present time the majority of the girls live in their own homes.

Since the average age of commitment of girls to the Industrial School for Girls for the previous year was 15 years and 2 months and the average length of stay in the school for the current year was 1 year and 3 months, most of the girls who were released were over 16 years of age and therefore over the compulsory school age. In a study of the causes of commitment of these girls it was found that one of the first causes of failure in the community was their failure to make satisfactory school adjustments. It is not surprising then, that only 24 girls who are on parole attend school, 13 of whom are attending high school; five of these high school girls received diplomas.

Of the 494 girls on parole, 159 of them were on parole less than a year; 135 on parole from 1 year but less than 2 years; 90 were on parole 2 years but less than 3 years; 54 were on parole 3 years but less than 4 years; 22 were on parole 4 years but less than 5 years; 5 were on parole 5 years but less than 6 years; 1 was on parole over 6 years but less than 7 years; 1 was on parole over 7 years but less than 8 years and 2 were on parole 8 years but less than 9 years. The remaining 26 girls were awaiting commitment to other institutions or absent from the school without leave. The median time on parole was 1 year, 4 months and 3 days.

In our attempt to rehabilitate the girls much more time is being spent with the families in the hope that at the time a girl is ready for parole her home will be ready for her. Investigation of the home begins at the time the girl is committed to the school. A social worker from the Girls Division visits the family of the girl in an effort to understand the girl's difficulties and to help the family understand the girl. The social worker also visits the girl at the Industrial School for Girls regularly. In this manner the worker comes to know

both the girl and her family by the time the girl is ready for release and the girl knows her social worker, has confidence in the plans which they make together, so that the transition from the school to home and community is easier. Sixty-five girls either have no homes to which to go or the worker has been unable to rehabilitate the home sufficiently for the girl's placement in it or conditions are such that return home is not recommended. Most girls wish to return to their own homes from the school, even though conditions in the home make the probability of success doubtful. Sometimes the girl fails in her own home, but because she has been allowed to try it she realizes that she is not to blame entirely for the failure. She will accept foster home placement intelligently and does well in the foster home because she has made the decision.

Of the 293 girls who left our care during the year, 34 were mothers of children, to whom 40 babies had been born. 23 of these babies were with their mothers; 1 was with his father and 5 were with other relatives; 3 were boarded privately and supported by their mothers; 3 were with the Division of Child Guardianship and 2 were with the Child Welfare Department. Three additional babies who had been with the Division of Child Guardianship had been returned to their mothers who had made homes for their children with a temporary placement agency.

In the adjustment of these delinquent girls to the community after a period of training at the school, their social workers have tried to provide those things which they lacked and which were, perhaps, the causes of their commitment. Many of the girls have hurdled their school difficulties by being old enough to be out of school. An effort is made to direct their energies toward wholesome recreations and they are urged to have more concern for church attendance. The position of the social worker is less authoritative. The social worker, in her work with the girls tries to understand the girl's frustrations and to work out her problems with her so that she may become an acceptable member of society.

The practice of assigning a social worker to the girl at the time of her commitment to the school has been in effect for one full year and the advantages are apparent. The social workers are now working with the girls whose homes have been visited during the time of their commitment which has improved the relationship between the girl, the worker and the home, to such an extent that adjustment is easier when she returns to the community. The parents and other members of the family are more cooperative since they have already tried out their social workers and have found them friendly human beings interested in helping them with the problems of their girls.

TABLE 45.--Status June 30, 1947, of all girls in custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training School.

On parole with relatives in Massachusetts.....	167
On parole with relatives outside Massachusetts.....	44
On parole with families earning wages.....	54
On parole with families going to school.....	24
In hospitals or convalescent homes.....	22
Married (but still under supervision).....	90
Temporarily in House of Good Shepherd.....	14
Left home, or places, whereabouts unknown:	
a. This year.....	29
b. Previously.....	23
Institution runaways.....	21
In custody.....	6
	<u>494</u>
In Industrial School for Girls June 30, 1947.....	174
	<u>668</u>

Table 46.- Cash account of girls on parole, year ending June 30, 1947.

Balance on deposit July 1, 1946	\$15,872.51
Cash received from savings to credit of 159 girls, and other sources'	\$ 9,781.86
Interest on deposits	<u>222.94</u>
By 611 deposits with the division	<u>10,004.80</u>
	\$25,877.31
Cash [✓] withdrawn by 275 girls	<u>17,022.21</u>
Balance on deposit, June 30, 1947.....	\$ 8,855.10

- 1- Other sources means from parents, or relatives, other institutions, et
 2- Cash withdrawn for clothing, dentists, doctors, help at home,
 board, traveling expenses, to close account, etc.

Table 47.-Expenditures of Girls Division, year ending June 30, 1947.

Salaries:

Supervisor, Social Workers and Clerks \$ 41,712.00

Social Workers:

Travel	\$ 2,096.54	
Use of Workers' own autos.....	3,692.27	
Telephone and telegraph	<u>283.03</u>	6,071.84

Office Expenses:

Advertising	42.99	
Bond premium	45.00	
Postage	445.04	
Rent	1,892.80	
Stationery and office supplies	209.07	
Telephone and telegraph	968.66	
Office Equipment and repairs	223.85	
Sundries	<u>88.22</u>	3,915.63

Total expended for administration and visiting..... \$51,699.47

Assistance to Girls:

Board and hospital	2,408.11	
Clothing	3,464.33	
Medicine and medical attention	611.19	
Travel	556.97	
Sundries	<u>12.00</u>	

Total expended for girls \$7,052.60

Total expenditures in connection with the parole of
girls from the Industrial School for Girls..... \$58,752.07

Financial Statement Verified
(Under requirements of C.7, S19 GL)
August 2, 1948
By Joseph A. Prenney
For the Comptroller
Approved for Publishing
Ralph E. Houghton
Acting Comptroller

TRUST FUNDS

Under the provisions of Chapter 407, Acts of 1906, these funds are in the hands of the Treasurer and Receiver General, but the expenditures of the income is in the hands of the trustees.

MALE WARDS TRUST FUND

Established in 1927 from the unclaimed savings belonging to former male wards. This fund is "for the purpose of securing special training or education for, or otherwise aiding meritorious wards."

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance, July 1, 1946	\$ 96.84	\$11,672.10	\$11,768.94
Deposits received	\$ 17.00		17.00
Balance, June 30, 1947	\$ 113.84	<u>\$11,672.10</u>	<u>\$11,785.94</u>
Income			
Balance, July 1, 1946	\$1,136.46		\$ 1,136.46
Interest received	175.08		175.08
Re-deposit received	68.00		68.00
	<u>\$1,379.54</u>		<u>\$ 1,379.54</u>
Warrants paid	224.40		224.40
Balance, June 30, 1947	<u>\$1,155.14</u>		<u>\$ 1,155.14</u>

FEMALE WARDS TRUST FUND

Established in 1927 from the unclaimed savings belonging to former female wards. This fund is "for the purpose of securing special training or education for, or otherwise aiding meritorious wards."

Balance, July 1, 1946	\$ 189.20	\$12,550.58	\$12,739.78
Deposits received15		.15
Balance, June 30, 1947	\$ 189.35	<u>\$12,550.58</u>	<u>\$12,739.93</u>
Income			
Balance, July 1, 1946	\$1,128.31		\$ 1,128.31
Interest received	240.86		240.86
	<u>\$1,369.17</u>		<u>\$ 1,369.17</u>
Warrants paid	114.00		114.00
Balance, June 30, 1947	<u>\$1,255.17</u>		<u>\$ 1,255.17</u>

LYMAN FUND

(Lyman School for Boys)

Established in 1852 by a bequest of the Honorable Theodore Lyman amounting to \$50,000. From the necessities then existing the Legislature authorized the expenditure in part of this fund for enlarging the school to accommodate additional inmates. The principal and accrued interest are accumulations from unexpended balances.

The income and principal are expendable by vote of the Trustees for the benefit of meritorious wards of the school for what, in the discretion of the Trustees, under ordinary and emergency circumstances seems to them to promote the best welfare of the wards of the institution.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance, July 1, 1946	\$ 8,248.87	\$43,226.00	\$51,474.87
Interest received	1,414.18		1,414.18
Balance, June 30, 1947	\$ 9,663.05	\$43,226.00	\$52,889.05

LYMAN TRUST FUND

(Lyman School for Boys)

Established in 1848 by the Honorable Theodore Lyman. The amount of the initial gift was \$10,000 which was increased to \$20,000 by a Resolve of the Legislature, April 25, 1848. A brief statement of the purposes of the Trust is that "These sums united shall constitute a fund, the income of which shall be expended at the discretion of the Trustees."

Balance, July 1, 1946	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
(No transactions in 1946/1947)		

Income

Balance, July 1, 1946	\$13,022.41	\$13,022.41
Interest received	1,400.00	1,400.00
	<u>\$14,422.41</u>	<u>\$14,422.41</u>
Warrants paid	3,181.46	3,181.46
Balance, June 30, 1947	<u>\$11,240.95</u>	<u>\$11,240.95</u>

LAMB FUND

(Lyman School for Boys)

Established in 1856 by bequest of Miss Mary Lamb. No conditions were attached to this bequest but the Trustees in their 10th Annual Report (1857) stated; "The income of the Mary Lamb Fund is, by a vote of the Board to be applied to the future increase of the library."

Balance, July 1, 1946	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
(No transactions in 1946/1947) ..		

Income

Balance, July 1, 1946	\$ 254.92	\$100.00	\$ 354.92
Interest received	48.75		48.75
Balance, June 30, 1947	<u>\$ 303.67</u>	<u>\$100.00</u>	<u>\$ 403.67</u>

LAMB FUND

(Industrial School for Girls)

Established in 1856 by a bequest of Miss Mary Lamb. No restrictions were attached to this bequest but the Commission appointed for the establishment of a State Reform School for Girls in 1856 suggested that the income of this fund be used for the increase of the library of the institution.

Balance, July 1, 1946	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
(No transactions in 1946/1947)		

Income

Balance, July 1, 1946	\$ 148.38	\$ 148.38
Interest received	40.00	40.00
	<u>\$ 188.38</u>	<u>\$ 188.38</u>
Warrants paid	56.42	56.42
Balance, June 30, 1947	<u>\$ 131.96</u>	<u>\$ 131.96</u>

FAY FUND

(Industrial School for Girls)

Established in 1877 by bequest of the Honorable Francis B. Fay. This money was "to be put at interest and the interest annually divided between the best girl in each house in said institution for that year---if at any time doubts shall arise as to which is the best girl--the Trustees may sub-divide the money at their discretion."

Balance, July 1, 1946	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
(No transactions in 1946/1947)		

Income

Balance, July 1, 1946	\$ 330.00	\$ 330.00
Interest received	40.00	40.00
Balance, June 30, 1947	<u>\$ 370.00</u>	<u>\$ 370.00</u>

ROGERS BOOK FUND

(Industrial School for Girls)

Established in 1857 by bequest of Mr. Menry B. Rogers. The conditions upon which the gift was made is stated in the following extract from the Acts of 1857, Chapter 215: "That the same shall always be safely invested, and the interest and profits thereof from time to time, be applied to the purchase of books --for the use of the State Industrial School at Lancaster."

Balance, July 1, 1946	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
(No transactions in 1946/1947)		

Income

Balance, July 1, 1946	\$ 112.14	\$ 112.14
Interest received	25.00	25.00
	<u>\$ 137.14</u>	<u>\$ 137.14</u>
Warrants paid	55.43	55.43
Balance, June 30, 1947	<u>\$ 81.71</u>	<u>\$ 81.71</u>